

Rama Varmha Tampuran (*Secretary to Government*): The difficulty is in the matter of getting the services of the large number of teachers who would be required to conduct the elections. That is the main difficulty so far as Government are concerned, because that will be vacation time.

Mr. K. Ayyappan (*Ezhuvas-Kanayannur*): Where do they go? They will be within the State.

Rama Varmha Tampuran (*Secretary to Government*): But they will not be available in their normal places of duty. That is the whole trouble about it. Not that the Government have any particular objection to have it on any date that would suit the wishes of the Council. There is this practical inconvenience to get the services of the teachers.

Mr. A. B. Salem (*Mattancheri*): The teachers' vacation should be adjusted.

Rama Varmha Tampuran (*Secretary to Government*): The Diwan Peishkar to whom the matter has been referred has reported as follows.—

"In the month of Medam, officers who have got long vacations and their people will be generally away from their usual places of residence and it may not always be convenient for them to come and exercise their votes if the elections are held in Medam. Generally, election dates are fixed to suit the convenience of the electors and not of the candidates alone. Moreover, the services of the teachers of the Education Department will be required for appointment as Polling Officers. The month of Medam may not be suitable for it".

Therefore, if it is the wish of the House that it must be held early in Edavam that could be done.

Mr. V. J. Mathai (*Planters*): Will the Government kindly give us some information as to what exactly the extra expenditure involved for conducting the elections in Medam?

Rama Varmha Tampuran (*Secretary to Government*): The voters also will find it inconvenient since most of them will be enjoying their holidays and will not be in the station. The schools also will be closed and the teachers also will not be available.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): The first week of Edavam will be convenient. I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

Resolution, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION No. 49

Amending the Legislative Council and Municipal Electoral Rules in certain respects

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): Sir, I move the following resolution.—

"This Council recommends to the Government to amend the Electoral Rules of the Legislative Council and Municipal Councils by deleting—

(a) from the schedule of corrupt practices in such elections, the following acts on the part of the candidates or their agents—

(i) hiring or using vehicles, boats, animals or human beings for conveying voters to the respective polling stations;

(ii) treating the voters by any drink or meal which cannot, by common usage, be called intoxicating;

(b) the schedule for the return of election expenses".

Generally these rules are violated. That is an open secret. Every officer of Government knows, the Government knows and all know of it. These rules are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (*Chalakkudi*): No, no.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): What, no, no? It is a fact. A candidate who has spent Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 in filing the return of election expenses says that he has spent only Rs. 75 or Rs. 100. Therefore, it is better that such a provision which is observed more in the breach than in the application is deleted from the electoral rules. As far as my knowledge goes, even in England and America, these rules are not observed and the practice for the candidates has been to engage carriages or vehicles to take the voters to the polling stations.

Mr. A. B. Salem (*Mattancheri*): No, no.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): I assert that they do. They may not bribe the voters by giving money as some do here. They may entertain them. As far as my information goes, as gathered from some members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, this provision has been deleted from the rules existing there. I humbly submit that this House will also be pleased to recommend to Government to delete the provisions referred to above from our electoral rules.

In the Vadakkancheri Munsiff's Court, I understand there was an election suit in connection with the last Town Council Election. It was ordered to have a re-election simply because the

defeated candidate went to the extent of partially admitting that a car was used for carrying the electors.

Mr. V. J. Mathai (Planters) : Why, Mr. Salem is here because of that (*Laughter*).

Mr. M. K. Devassi (Adur) : I second the resolution.

Mr. V. J. Mathai (Planters) : Sir, since it is seconded it is necessary to say a few words. No doubt, there is a lot of force in the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble mover. If we are to believe our eyes and ears and throats in some cases, we can easily compute the enormous figures that are being spent upon elections. In one particular case I know from almost first-hand information, the return of election expenses showed Rs. 175 where one kind of drink alone would have cost much more than that. All that may be true. No doubt, many are going into the hatest part of the world, because they are sending false returns of the expenditure. Many are going to that part of the world, a word beginning with "H" and ending with "I", for sending these false returns. God would not like it. From that aspect of the question, the intentions of the Hon'ble mover can fully be understood. More men should go to the heaven and not to the other part of the world. You need not force people to declare false as true.

If one says that such and such candidate had hired a carriage, at once a suit is declared and sometimes you are unseated. In fact some people had to walk out of the Council with much heart burning as a result of suits being instituted. For the simple reason that vehicles have been hired, that pamphlets have been circulated many have lost their seats. Therefore, there is a lot of force in the arguments of the mover.

But then, what is the bigger question? There are very many pieces of legislation on the statute book which are in many cases violated. We cannot always enforce penalty for the breach of every rule. There is, for example, the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act. We find juveniles smoking in public streets. Every little child beggar, we see smoking in the streets. Government Officers passing along the streets take no notice of it. Therefore, that cannot be an argument to ask that the Act itself should be abrogated. The provision in the Act or Rule at least indirectly discourages the committing of an offence, or at least people feel that it is wrong to do that. Therefore, it will have some influence upon people to a very great extent, and if you delete the provisions, then there will be keen competition in giving drinks, giving treats, or engaging vehicles and things of that kind. The mere breach of the rule, therefore, is not an argument to delete the rule or to revise it. Though there is considerable force in the argument, the evils should not go unchecked and the rule must stand as it is, that is my opinion.

Mr. A. B. Salem (Mattancheri) : Sir, I oppose this resolution. These rules have been the result of long experience of countries which had elections for a very much longer time than we had. These are all based upon moral considerations and for the purpose of working democracies properly. They are framed for the prevention of immoral practices resorted to by the rich as against the poor candidates. Suppose a deserving poor candidate and a rich candidate comes into conflict in the field of election and if you abrogate this rule, the poor candidate stands absolutely no chance of winning the election. By abrogating this provision you will be only allowing corruption to take place. You are allowing inducements to take voters to the place by rich men. What is it that you and I are working for? We are all working for food and drink. And if voters get food and drink for one month or two months, then what will it be but corruption in the worst form? The allowing of vehicles to carry the voters to the polling booths is another sort of corruption. It is from that aspect that you should view this question. You say you are standing for safeguarding the rights of the poor man. At the same time you come here with a recommendation to abrogate a rule framed for ensuring equal chance to the poor man. Therefore, these things are based upon very salutary considerations and the Government would be very wrong and the people will be very wrong in supporting for the abrogation of these rules. Suppose two candidates one an M.A., M.L., a poor man, and another rich man like Mr. Iyyu, a Planter who has got much money and who can give any amount of treats fight an election. What will be the result?

Mr. President : Don't draw personalities into discussion.

Mr. A. B. Salem (Mattancheri) : I did not bring Mr. Iyyu particularly. I have fought many elections and I know what has been done. There have been elections in the Panchayats where even in the polling booths food and drink have been given copiously for both sides, even on the side of the rival candidate also. If anybody goes to the booth, he can drink and eat as much he liked. If such a thing is allowed as was done in England formerly, where all the beer shops were opened, the rich men alone could get into the Council. When the voter goes to the beer shop and drinks, he will come out and say "Hallo, beautiful candidate" (*Laughter*). I have gone through these troubles and I have studied the question deeply. Therefore, if you allow this corrupt practice to be legalised, the poor man will be put to much suffering. I

therefore oppose this resolution, because it is detrimental to the very interests of democracy, to the purity of elections and against giving every deserving man a chance to win in the election. Otherwise, you will be shutting out deserving people. You will be doing an injury to the country and to the progress of democracy. You must enable people to put down their election expenses. If this resolution is accepted it will serve the purpose of giving a rich man an undue advantage over a poor candidate. No voter should be given a vehicle at the expense of the candidate. Why should you do it? You want permission to bring your own cars, your own vehicles, your own animals just to make the voters to be tied down to them. Is that fair? It may be that one candidate can spend Rs. 2,000 unnecessarily when the opposing candidate will not be in a position to spend even Rs. 50 unnecessarily. I, therefore, respectfully request the House not to allow any such proposition to be passed here and to vote it down whole-heartedly.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North)**: Sir, I think I can justly claim to have electioneering experience as any other member of this House. I have no hesitation whatsoever in endorsing the statement made by Mr. Iyyu. In all these elections, corruptions as understood by law are being practised both by the rich and by the so-called poor, because the object of standing for an election is to secure the seat, and in order to secure a seat it is essential that the voters should come and vote. Now the point raised is that what is commonly done and commonly understood should be legalised. Is there any one in this House who will place his hand on his heart and say that he has not violated any of the electoral rules in his election?

Mr. V. J. Mathai (Planters): I can say that.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): Only very very few can say that.

Mr. V. J. Mathai (Planters): I can put my hand on my heart and say that.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): Because it is the planters constituency, and there are only 21 voters. A majority of them are Europeans who can afford to come to the polling booth and record their votes, and therefore that should not be taken as a test for guidance.

Mr. A. B. Salem (Mattancheri): In my constituency there were 7,000 people, and I did not pay them anything.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): You did not get the votes either (*Laughter*).

He is a true lawyer who has entered into the Council through the legal door, not through electioneering.

Therefore, this is the real position. But to say that what is an illegal practice should be legalised is going too far. The Government think or pretend to think that no such corruption is taking place. The Government are of opinion that the return given is a correct one. How can a true return be given? The return given in most cases is Rs. 100, Rs. 175, Rs. 200 and like that. No expenditure for cars should be included, no expenditure for petrol should be included. The average expenditure on petrol itself would come to Rs. 500 or Rs. 700, and that should not be included. You cannot expect people walking 5 or 6 miles through paddy fields to come and vote for you, unless you give them some coffee or some butter-milk. Women have to walk with their children 2, 3 or 4 miles to record their votes. Therefore, the action cannot be said to be corruption, but an action which tantamounts to corruption. In spite of all these difficulties it is improper to say that such irregularities can be remedied legally. I perfectly agree.

Now, as a practical man what you should do is, you can sooner or later enforce these regulations provided you add on something to the rules. Now votes are to be recorded. If a person who has got a vote, does not come to record a vote, he should be penalised. That is the position. A person who is given the vote as a privilege should exercise that privilege at the proper time to show his public spirit, and that he must be made to realise that certain power is given to him for the proper conduct of the Government, and neglect of duty to record his vote shall be penalised.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (Kunnamkulam): There is a resolution standing in my name regarding that.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 p.m. and re-assembled at 2-30 p.m. with M. R. Ry. K. Ayyappan Ayl., the Deputy President in the Chair.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North)**: Now, Sir, I have been stating that while the statements made by Mr. Iyyu with regard to the corrupt practices are based upon real facts, yet to give recognition is not proper. But if you want to conduct the elections properly without resorting to these methods, and a proper conduct of the elections means a large number of the

* Speeches not corrected by the Hon'ble member.

voters have to go to the polling stations to record their votes, then it is necessary that some additional rules should be framed. The object of providing carriages and other conveniences is to induce the voters to come to the polling booths. If, by an enactment they are compelled to go to the polling station, then neither candidate is anxious to provide them with vehicles. It may be asked whether this rule is in existence anywhere in the world. There are certain places where it is obligatory on the part of the voter to go and record his vote, or in case he could not do so he must produce sufficient reason why he could not do so. If such a rule is framed, then this question will not arise and Government will be in a position to enforce strictly the observance of the Act. As it is, the Government know perfectly well, the public know equally well, that these irregularities are being practised at every election. Because it is too much to think that people of their own accord will traverse two or three miles to record their votes. Such a political consciousness has not been raised in this country, at any rate, at the present time. This will not be successful unless these facilities are afforded to the voters. These facilities are offered in almost all parts of India, though everywhere the same rules are on the statute book. Therefore, as a practical measure, I think the member would do well to withdraw this resolution and press his resolution asking that it should be made obligatory on the part of the voters to go and record the votes.

Deputy President: If it is obligatory to come and vote then those who offer facilities to come to the polling station would get the votes. So, that thing will still continue.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): If facilities are not offered to whom they will vote nobody knows. The difficulty is to bring them to the polling booths. But if they are bound to come there, then people are not very anxious to provide them with carriages. They are to come there and they will look after themselves as they like.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (Adur): If it is compulsory, this rule can be more strictly enforced.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): Then you can apply this rule more strictly than you can do it now.

Sir, according to the present rules, if the name of a voter is not in the list, he applies to the proper authorities to include his name. In countries where this rule is operative, the process is reversed. The voter is entitled to say that he does not want the vote. That will exonerate him from all blame if he does not record his vote. Suppose I am a voter and I do not desire to take the trouble of coming and voting. I say "please remove my name from the voters' list". I forego my right. There, the man does not want this right to exercise and you remove the name. Both parties are satisfied. Here, these people are anxious to include their names and if their names are not included, they apply for inclusion of their names and they do not discharge their duty.

Deputy President: Do they apply to include their names?

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): Your name is given and your qualification also. You will say "please include my name". It will be through an agent or through the candidate. It is quite possible because the candidate expects, for the trouble he has taken, to get his vote. Such things do take place. Only the application must be from the person.

Deputy President: Generally, I believe people do not take that trouble.

Dr. A. R. Menon (Trichur-North): You persuade them. So far as the law is concerned, the application is from the voter and no one else. His name is there and his request to include his name in the voters' list. Here the process is reversed. Suppose by chance you put my name, and if I do not want to vote, I say "please remove my name from the list". That option should be given to them. If you enact such a law, that is practicable. Even if such rules are accepted, they are not translated into action. Mr. Iyyu is only proclaiming that fact by declaring that these clauses which have been rendered inoperative must be removed from the statute book. But, as I said, that proposition cannot be supported. I would be very willing to support the other resolution asking the Government to make some changes to induce the voter to come and vote and a man who has not got sufficient consciousness need not vote. He may say that he does not want to vote. I think that is the only way of approaching this resolution and this resolution I cannot, for obvious reasons, support, though I appreciate the spirit in which it is tendered.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (Adur): I have seconded the motion.

Deputy President: Strictly speaking, you have no right to speak. Now, I allow you.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (Adur): I thank the Chair for giving that hint.

Deputy President: You ought to have spoken when you seconded.

Mr. T. P. Poulse (Kanayannur): Only after seconding, there can be any discussion of the motion.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (Adur): I think there is a rule which says that a motion can be moved, but the speech even by the mover can be made only after the motion is seconded.

After hearing the several speeches in this House, I am tempted to make a practical suggestion. Of course, as suggested by Dr. A. R. Menon, it would perhaps be a healthy practice if the system of compulsory voting is introduced. As a matter of fact, we all know that these corrupt practices exist. There is much truth in what Mr. Salem said that although these practices are going on, it will be against public policy to declare that all these practices are allowed by law. Nevertheless, I would suggest to the Government one practical solution. One difficulty contemplated by the resolution is this. You are requiring every member to file the return of expenses and make a solemn false declaration. There is absolutely no difficulty to remove that rule. That will not mean that you patronise corrupt practices. It will not make them legal also. But a candidate need face them only when election petition comes. Here, all those who are returned irrespective of the fact whether there is an election petition or not, you compel everyone to make a false declaration and to give a false statement. That is a rule which the Government can easily delete without compelling the numbers to adopt the unnecessary bad habit of making a false declaration.

Mr. V. N. Damodaran Nambiar (Trippunittura): I have great pleasure in opposing this resolution brought forward by Mr. Iyyu. In doing so, I also oppose the *via media* course suggested by Mr. Devassy. In fact, my suggestion to this House is that rather than deleting these clauses which are intended for enabling the elections to be conducted in a pure manner, Government ought to see, if necessary, that further rules are included in it in order to make every act of canvassing in connection with elections punishable. According to strict democratic principles, I should think that every election should be conducted without allowing any sort of influence to bear upon the voters. If that is so, and if that is to be our idea, why not we attempt to achieve that idea by providing every rule that is desirable, even though we may not be able to observe those rules strictly in actual working. Therefore, the argument that these rules are observed more in their breach than in their application is not at all an argument for their deletion. On the other hand, I should think that if necessary there should be further addition to these rules in order to make any act of canvassing on the part of the candidates at the elections illegal and punishable. It is only with a view to request the Government to enlarge the scope of these rules that I have stood up.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (Chalakkudi): May I know whether the Government has power to prescribe the maximum expenditure to be incurred at the elections.

Rama Varmha Tampuran (Secretary to Government): No.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan (Chalakkudi): Sir, I am unable to support this motion. Though there may be, in practice, violation of the rules, that, I think, is no reason for deleting the whole provision. Many people are uttering falsehood. Everyday people are uttering falsehood. Therefore, the law should be changed. I think that is all the argument raised by the Hon'ble member. The point is whether the object of the rule is wholesome. It is quite wholesome. To have democracy and to have proper candidates at the elections these rules should be strictly followed. We must have the best candidate. It is not by money or by treating that the candidate should be returned. The rules are quite wholesome and good and cannot be deleted. If you delete these rules you encourage persons to stand for election who pay as much money as possible for treating, as much money for engaging cars, etc. Therefore, I am unable to support this resolution.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim (Cranganur): On a point of information, there was a mention of a recent order of the Madras Government, deleting this provision. We would just like to know from the Government whether they have any information on the point.

Rama Varmha Tampuran (Secretary to Government): So far as we know, there is no such thing.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (Kunnamkulam): There is some change made in the rules there. I reliably know it.

Mr. M. Raman Menon (Offg. Diwan Peishkar): Sir, these rules are there only for the purpose of securing peaceful and fair election being conducted. If these rules are not there, certainly the poor candidate will be helpless against the rich candidate. And there can also be no peaceful election. The mere fact that these rules are being violated by a few candidates is no excuse for deleting these provisions altogether from the statute book. For these reasons the Government are unable to accept this resolution.

Then with regard to the other point—the return of election expenses—it is just to avoid excessive, and exorbitant expenses being incurred at the elections that these statements are made compulsory.

For these reasons, Government oppose this resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. വി. ഇയ്യ: സർ, Return of election expenses നെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഭിവാൻപേക്ഷാർ പറഞ്ഞതുശരിയല്ല. ടൗൺകൗൺസിലിനൊന്നും Return of election expenses ഇല്ല. അതൊന്നും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതികളോക്കെ വാസ്തവമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ബോദ്ധ്യമുള്ളതുമിരിക്കട്ടെ. അതുവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ ഡാക്ടർ എ. ആർ. മേനോന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. പിൻവലിപ്പാൻ സഭയുടെ അനുമതി ചോദിക്കുന്നു.

Resolution, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION No. 50

Amending the Staff Selection Board Rules in certain respects

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (Kunnamkulam): "This Council recommends to the Government to amend the rules for the working of the Staff Selection Board so as to secure adequate representation in the services of the State for Ezhuvas, Noyars and Romo-Syrians on taluk-war basis of the population of the above-mentioned majority communities in the State without affecting the total communal ratio for the whole State as at present at least in the case of appointments for which a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per mensem is given."

സർ, സ്റ്റാഫ് സെലക്ഷൻ ബോർഡിന്റെ രൂപീകരണത്തെ എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാർക്കും അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ജനസംഖ്യയും മറ്റൊരുകാരെ പരിഗണനയിലും അനുവദിക്കുന്നതരത്തിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തിനാണ്. ദീർഘകാലത്തെ ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായംനിമിത്തം, അതായതു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് മേലധികാരികൾക്ക് ഇഷ്ടപോലെ നിയമിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനാൽ, ഏതാണ്ടു ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കുമാത്രം ചില ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സർവ്വീസിൽ വന്നുപോയതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എല്ലാജാതിമതസമുദായം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സർവ്വീസിൽ ന്യായപൂർവ്വമായ രീതിയെ ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തിന് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ഓരോസമുദായത്തിനും ഇത്രവീതം പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു നിയമം കല്പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുകയും അതിനെ ശരിയായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു സ്റ്റാഫ് സെലക്ഷൻ ബോർഡുണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. സ്റ്റാഫ് സെലക്ഷൻ ബോർഡിന്റെ നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമപ്രകാരം പകരംനോക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് മുൻഗണന കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുവെച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ താമസിക്കുന്ന എറണാകുളം, തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ മുതലായ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഒഴിവുവരുന്ന സമയത്തറിയുന്നതിനും മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമായി കൂടുതൽ പരിചയപ്പെടുന്നതിനും ഇടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട്, കൊച്ചി കണയന്നൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവർക്കും തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവർക്കും സർവ്വീസിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടുവാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ദോഷത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലുമുള്ള എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ശരിയായ ഉദ്യോഗപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അതു ആദ്യപരമായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണസമ്പ്രദായമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു രണ്ടുപക്ഷമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചിലസമുദായങ്ങൾ നൂറുപക്ഷസമുദായങ്ങളായതുകൊണ്ടും ചിലതു വളരെ നൂറുപക്ഷമായതുകൊണ്ടും താലൂക്ക് തിരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗവിഭജനം ശരിയാക്കാതെവന്നേക്കാം. നായർ സമുദായത്തിനു അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയെന്നു സാധാരണ ഇവിടെ പറയാറുണ്ട്. പൊതുവെ നായർ സമുദായത്തിനു അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ഒന്നും ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള നായന്മാർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ എറണാകുളത്തുള്ള നായന്മാർക്കാണ്. അതുപോലെ കൊച്ചി കണയന്നൂർ താലൂക്കിലും തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ താലൂക്കിലുമുള്ള റോമോസിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും ഈഴവർക്കും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു തീർച്ചയാണ്. ബാക്കിയുള്ളതുവേണം മറ്റൊരുതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള റോമോസിറിയൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും ഈഴവർക്കും നായന്മാർക്കും കൊടുപ്പാൻ എന്നതു തലകനിച്ചു സമ്മതിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്. തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കിലെ നായന്മാർക്കും, റോമോസിറിയനിക്കാർക്കും, ഈഴവർക്കും അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നത്. "മറ്റൊരുതാലൂക്ക്" റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കരല്ലാത്ത ഞാനുൾപ്പെടുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. തല